

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF  
MAILS.  
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.  
Arrive 5:30 A.M. and 5:40 P.M. Depart 2 A.M. and  
12 M. Mails close at 10:30 A.M. and 10:30 P.M.  
CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA RIVER.  
Arrive 2 P.M. Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fri-  
days. Mails close same days at 4 P.M.  
Arrive 6 P.M. Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mails  
close at 10:30 P.M. Tuesdays and Fridays.  
CAIRO TO CHARLESTON, MO.  
Arrive 12 M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Mails close at 1 P.M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-  
days.  
CAIRO TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
Mails close at 4 P.M. alternate days, commencing Oc-  
tober 28. Should arrive same days.

RAILROAD MEETING.  
The people of Southern Illinois interested in the  
construction of the Illinois Southern Railroad, are invited to  
the 11th DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 2 P.M.,  
For the purpose of considering the propriety of de-  
vising means for the speedy construction of said road.  
The importance of said railroad is too apparent to re-  
quire discussion, and in the opinion of the undersigned  
it is only necessary to bring the energy of the people in-  
terested in it to bear to insure its early completion.  
D. HEAD, G. B. RACE,  
J. W. TROVET, D. L. LEWIS,  
HALLIDAY BROTHERS, S. P. RAY,  
THOMAS WILSON, W. G. PRIEST,  
J. D. WILLIAMS, A. B. HARRIS,  
MILLER, STRATTON & CO., HAYNES, MARSHALL & GIL-  
BERT, W. H. GIBBS, W. H. WELLS,  
D. WHITE, W. W. WELLS,  
W. M. MOORE, H. W. WELLS,  
J. M. MOORE, J. G. SLOAN,  
J. P. WHEELER, J. S. O'NEILL,  
CHAS. GALLAGHER, W. A. HACKER,  
GEO. S. FIDGON.

THE NEWS.  
The business of the Treasury Department for the past  
year has averaged \$5,000,000 per day.  
Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, was pardoned yester-  
day by the President.  
The new Mexican loan for thirty million dollars, which was  
placed in New York on Monday, is in  
very good demand, applications pouring in from bankers  
and individuals.  
Gold has been discovered near the line of the Panama  
railroad, which promises to lead to more extensive dis-  
coveries. Specimens arrived in New York by the last  
steamer.  
The State Agent of Georgia has succeeded in negotiat-  
ing a loan in New York of \$300,000, for one year, at 7  
per cent, on the faith of the Provisional Government of  
that State.  
It is said to be positively known that the trial of Jeff-  
erson Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements  
nearly completed. He will be tried for the crime of  
treason, either at Washington or Richmond.  
The Secretary of the Navy has ordered that all avail-  
able steam war vessels at New York shall be ready for  
sea, in the event of a sudden call for them by any eventuality  
in any quarter of the world.  
Our dispatches to-day give some interesting news  
from Mexico. Senor Romero, Minister to the United  
States, has dispatched which forebodes the early cap-  
ture of Matamoros, the entire occupation of the  
State of Tamaulipas by the Liberal forces under Juarez.  
It is certain that important movements have been on  
foot for weeks past, to that end, and of their having  
reached a point of reasonable success. These accounts  
are understood to be correct by official dispatches  
received yesterday by our Government.  
THE JADE STILL WINCES.  
A few days since we took occasion to reply to  
a scurrilous, vindictive article reflecting on  
Cairo, which appeared as editorial in the col-  
umns of the Evansville Courier. The Evans-  
ville Journal has taken the matter up, and re-  
sponds as follows:  
"The charge therein contained that the Evans-  
ville Journal has been seized upon every  
and every opportunity to throw dirt at Cairo  
its citizens, in the sense the Times editorial  
means, is simply libelous, gratuitous, ridicu-  
lous and false; and the charge that the mer-  
chants of Evansville ever outrageously over-  
charged and swindled the people or the mer-  
chants of Tennessee, is simply a malicious and  
silly slander, prompted by malice and jealousy  
alone. With all the efforts of those in the in-  
terest of other ports to cripple the commerce  
of Evansville, she to-day has a larger trade  
with the region contiguous to the Tennessee  
river than the whole trade of Cairo, whose  
commerce is certainly not so large as it was  
formerly, and, some time since, that they  
had no first-class wholesale house in the place,  
or the capital to establish one. It is also a  
fact that the people of Tennessee were com-  
pelled to go to Cairo when they desired to  
come to Evansville, and that, too, when the  
Cairo merchants were making out of those  
driven to their city (2) against their will."  
"Evansville has nothing to fear from Cairo,  
and has no reason to be jealous of her. The  
prosperity of Evansville depends solely upon  
the public spirit and liberality of her own  
business men, and with all the rivalry she has  
now to contend with, the freight bills and  
charges paid at her wharf in a single year  
would purchase the entire city of Cairo, really  
and personally, at a fairly estimated cash value.  
Cairo has the advantage of location to insure  
prosperity, and had she the Andes or Appen-  
ines at her feet, she would not be able to  
sustain her position. It is not her fault, but  
the fault of her enemies, that she is not  
greater. With all the efforts of those in the in-  
terest of other ports to cripple the commerce  
of Evansville, she to-day has a larger trade  
with the region contiguous to the Tennessee  
river than the whole trade of Cairo, whose  
commerce is certainly not so large as it was  
formerly, and, some time since, that they  
had no first-class wholesale house in the place,  
or the capital to establish one. It is also a  
fact that the people of Tennessee were com-  
pelled to go to Cairo when they desired to  
come to Evansville, and that, too, when the  
Cairo merchants were making out of those  
driven to their city (2) against their will."  
Having heretofore published articles taken  
from the columns of the Journal reeking with  
envy, vindictiveness and falsehood towards  
Cairo, our readers are as competent as we to  
determine the force of the first sentence.  
That the merchants of Evansville did swindle  
the Tennesseans when first the embargo on  
trade was removed is patent to every one at  
all conversant with the facts, and none know it  
better than the Journal, the merchants whom  
it attempts to bolster up, and the duped Ten-  
nesseans.  
Cairo never made an effort to cripple Evans-  
ville or any other trading point. She attended  
scrupulously and wholly to her own interests,  
and the fact that she did cripple the commerce  
of Evansville is wholly attributable to the  
greed manifested by the Evansvillians them-  
selves, who had the first opportunity of pre-  
serving wares and merchandise to the dis-  
tressed people of Tennessee, and who took ad-  
vantage of their necessities.  
The Journal makes a wholesale declaration  
when it says that "Evansville has a larger  
trade with the region contiguous to the Ten-  
nessee River than the whole trade of Cairo."  
The trade of Cairo with the section of country  
spoken of is far greater than Evansville com-  
mands. The magnitude of boats running in the  
Cairo interests as compared with those running  
in the interest of Evansville during the summer  
months will abundantly prove this fact.  
It is true that we complained of a lack of  
wholesale stores here—stores commensurate  
with the necessities of our growing commerce.  
Cairo requires six or eight million wholesale  
houses from one to two millions of dollars, and  
the Journal is at liberty to advertise the fact  
in its columns. We consider it an argument  
appropos on our side.  
The Journal talks enigmatically when it asserts

that "the people of Tennessee were compelled  
to go to Cairo when they desired to come to  
Evansville." The charge, in the sense it is in-  
tended to be understood, is libelous, gratuitous,  
ridiculous, and false. There is not a word of truth in it.  
They were driven from Evansville to Cairo by  
the extravagant prices demanded by the mer-  
chants of the former city and came to Cairo in  
consequence of the liberal spirit evidenced by  
our commercial men.  
The boast that the freight bills and charges  
paid at Evansville's wharf in a single year  
would purchase the entire city of Cairo, really  
and personally, is of a piece with the rest of  
the article, and in the classic language of the  
Journal "is simply libelous, gratuitous, ridi-  
culous and false."  
Now, Mr. Journal, we wish to remind you  
of one or two facts which you appear to have  
lost sight of, and claim your ear for a moment.  
When Cairo was an uninhabitable swamp,  
and the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio riv-  
ers sported over its surface, Evansville boasted  
of being a city, and made pretensions of com-  
mercial importance. When the delta upon  
which Cairo now stands was covered with  
drift wood, upon which the back-woodsman  
sat and caught fish, Evansville had a natural  
wharf, and sat upon an eminence beyond the  
reach of tide or wave. When Cairo lay bathed  
in the waters of the confluent streams, libel-  
ed only by the fishy cries, Evansville boasted  
of a city corporation and a daily paper.  
No man owned a single lot of ground in Cairo  
until the fall of 1853. The first lot sold in  
Cairo was that now standing on the Southwest  
corner of 3d street and Commercial Avenue,  
the purchaser being the late Peter Stapleton,  
and the date of purchase, Sept. 15, 1853.  
But one building now stands in Cairo which  
was here in 1853, viz: the cottage on Com-  
mercial Avenue fronting 7th street. Until years  
thereafter we had no saw mills, neither were  
there any conveniences. When a man wanted  
a building he had to have it framed at Pa-  
ducah and floated or towed down stream. The  
Iron Horse did not enter Cairo until January,  
1853. In the interim dividing the present from  
the days of our proud city's infancy, fires al-  
most innumerable have visited us, and one flood.  
Evansville has now 25,000 inhabitants; Cairo  
has at least 12,500. Eight years since Cairo  
commenced growing. Eight years since  
Evansville was as important a place as it now  
is. The Journal is seventeen years old.  
Where was Cairo when the first number of the  
Journal was issued? Where the Journal man  
was years before the date of his birth.  
Look with you now at the other side of the  
picture—the present. Cairo of to-day has a  
population ranging from 12,000 to 14,000 in-  
habitants—its brick structures are counted by  
hundreds—it is surrounded on three sides by  
levees, which are unsurpassed in strength by  
any on either river, and is backed by a popu-  
larly settled country—its streets have risen, or  
are rising from the bosom of the turbid rivers  
to an altitude far above high water mark—our  
people are all solvent—our city is out of debt,  
and we are not ground down with taxes. Stores  
and dwellings are springing up upon our streets  
and avenues as though their erection did not  
involve the expenditure of money, and our  
people are so contented that they would not  
exchange their chances of living here and in-  
curring a competency or independent fortunes  
for those presented in any other city on this  
broad continent. Evansville never enters our  
mind except when reminded of it through the  
explosion caused by the utterance of its en-  
vious. As the Journal admits, our city "has  
the advantage of location to insure prosperity,"  
and although we have neither "the Andes nor  
Appenines" from which to raise us above the  
level of the rivers, we have dirt convenient  
sufficient for the purpose indicated, and enough  
surplus to bury Evansville beneath reach of  
the rays of the sun. If you don't believe it,  
drop in on us some fine day, and we will es-  
cort you to the scene of our Steam Shore's  
operations.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WHAT MR. JOHNSON THINKS OF  
THE RESTORATION OF THE  
SOUTHERN STATES.  
STATUS OF THE NEGRO.  
INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHNSON.  
MEMPHIS, MASS., Oct. 8, 1865.  
MY DEAR SIR:—I WAS SO MUCH IMPRESSED  
with our conversation of last Tuesday that I  
returned immediately to my room and wrote  
down such of the points made as I could re-  
member, and, having pondered them all the  
way home, on to-day more than ever con-  
vinced that, if corrected by you and returned  
to me, for either public or private use, it will  
go far to promote a good understanding be-  
tween you and our leading men.  
It will also unite the public mind in favor of  
your plan, so far at least as you would carry  
it out without modification.  
You are aware that I do not associate much  
with men in political life, but rather with those  
who representing the advanced moral sense of  
the country, earnestly labor for the good of  
our people, without hope of or even desire for  
other immediate reward. The latter class  
desire earnestly to understand your plans,  
and if possible support your administration.  
I think the publication of your process of re-  
construction, with the reasons for your faith  
in it, will commend itself to their candid judg-  
ment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole  
Northern people with confidence in your ad-  
ministration.  
The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but  
I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit  
of our conversation. Therefore, although the  
whole tenor of your words is to believe it  
was not intended to be kept private, I have  
refrained from answering the specific inquiries  
of anxious friends whom I met on my way  
home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong  
impression on their minds.  
Truly your friend,  
GEORGE L. STEARNS.  
To the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2-11 A. M.  
I have just returned from an interview with  
President Johnson, in which he talked for an  
hour on the process of reconstruction of the rebel  
States. His manner was as cordial, and his  
conversation as free, as I have known him to  
him daily in Nashville.  
His countenance is healthy—even more so  
than when I first met him.  
I remarked that the people of the North  
were anxious that the process of reconstruction  
should be thorough and they wished to  
support him in the arduous work; but their  
ideas were confused by the conflicting reports  
constantly and circulated. He said that the  
position of the democratic party. It is indis-  
tinctly circulated in the democratic clubs,  
that he was going over to them. He laugh-  
ingly replied: "Major, have you not seen  
a man who for many years had differed from  
your views because you were in advance of  
him, claim them as his own when he came up  
to your standpoint?" I replied, "So have I,"  
and went on: "The democratic party finds  
itself in a position untenable, and is coming  
to us. I am glad of it. You and I need no  
preparation for this conversation, we can talk  
freely on this subject, for the thoughts are fa-  
miliar to us; we can be perfectly frank with  
each other." He then commenced saying  
that the States are in the Union, which is  
whole and indivisible.  
Individuals tried to carry them out but did  
not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat  
and be prevented by the bystanders; and you  
cannot say he cut his throat because he tried  
to do it.  
Individuals may commit treason, and be pun-  
ished, and a large number of individuals may  
constitute a rebellion, and be punished as  
traitors. Some States tried to get out of the  
Union, and we opposed them, because we  
believed it to be wrong; and we have suc-  
ceeded in putting down the rebellion. The  
power of those persons who made the attempt  
to secede has been broken, and the bonds of  
the State governments, and have the power  
to do it. The State institutions are pro-  
tected, laid out on the ground, and they must  
be taken up and absorbed into the progress  
of events; this cannot be done in a moment.  
We are making very rapid progress—so rapid  
I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a  
dream.  
We must not be in too much of a hurry. It  
is better to let them reconstruct themselves  
than to force them to it; for if they go wrong,  
the power is in our hands and we can check them  
at any stage, and not let them go on until  
they should sue for pardon, and to realize the  
unity of the crime they had committed.  
You could not have broached the subject of  
equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago,  
and we must remember that the changes at  
the South have been more rapid, and they  
have been obliged to accept more unpalatable  
truth than the North has. We must give  
them time to digest it, and we cannot expect  
such large affairs will be comprehended and  
digested at once. We must give them time  
to understand their new position.  
I have nothing to say in this matter, and  
have no desire or willingness to take in-  
direct courses to obtain what we want.  
Our Government is a grand and lofty struc-  
ture, in searching for its foundation we find it  
on the broad basis of popular right. The elec-  
tional franchise is not a natural right, but a  
popular right. I am opposed to giving the States  
too much power, and also to a great consoli-  
dation of power in the central Government.  
If I interfered with the vote in the rebel  
States, to dictate that the negro shall vote,  
I might do the same thing for my own purposes  
in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allow-  
ing each State to control the right of voting by  
its own laws, and we have the power to con-  
trol the rebel States if they go wrong. If they  
rebel we have the army, and can control them  
by it, and if necessary by legislation also.  
If the General Government controls the right  
to vote in the States, it may establish such  
rules as will restrict the vote to a small num-  
ber of persons, and thus create a central des-  
potism.  
My position here is different from what it  
would be if I was in Tennessee. There I  
should try to introduce negro suffrage grad-  
ually; first, those who had served in the army;  
those who could read and write, and perhaps  
a property qualification for others, say \$200 or  
\$250.  
It will not do to let the negroes have un-  
iversal suffrage now; it would breed a war of  
races.  
There was a time in the Southern States  
when the slaves of large owners looked down  
upon non-slave owners because they did not  
own slaves; larger the number of slaves their  
masters owned the prouder they were, and  
this has produced hostility between the mass  
of the whites and the negroes. The outrages  
are mostly from non-slaveholding whites  
against the negro, and from the negro upon the  
non-slaveholding whites.  
The negro will with the late master  
whom he does not hate, rather than with the  
non-slaveholding white whom he does hate.  
Universal suffrage would create another war,  
not against us, but a war of races.  
Another thing. This Government is the  
freest and best on earth, and I feel upon it  
destined to last; but to secure this we must  
elevate and purify the ballot. For many  
years conspired at the South that slavery was  
a political weakness; but others said it was  
political strength; they thought we gained  
three-fifths representation by it; I contended  
that we lost two-fifths.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2-11 A. M.  
I have just returned from an interview with  
President Johnson, in which he talked for an  
hour on the process of reconstruction of the rebel  
States. His manner was as cordial, and his  
conversation as free, as I have known him to  
him daily in Nashville.  
His countenance is healthy—even more so  
than when I first met him.  
I remarked that the people of the North  
were anxious that the process of reconstruction  
should be thorough and they wished to  
support him in the arduous work; but their  
ideas were confused by the conflicting reports  
constantly and circulated. He said that the  
position of the democratic party. It is indis-  
tinctly circulated in the democratic clubs,  
that he was going over to them. He laugh-  
ingly replied: "Major, have you not seen  
a man who for many years had differed from  
your views because you were in advance of  
him, claim them as his own when he came up  
to your standpoint?" I replied, "So have I,"  
and went on: "The democratic party finds  
itself in a position untenable, and is coming  
to us. I am glad of it. You and I need no  
preparation for this conversation, we can talk  
freely on this subject, for the thoughts are fa-  
miliar to us; we can be perfectly frank with  
each other." He then commenced saying  
that the States are in the Union, which is  
whole and indivisible.  
Individuals tried to carry them out but did  
not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat  
and be prevented by the bystanders; and you  
cannot say he cut his throat because he tried  
to do it.  
Individuals may commit treason, and be pun-  
ished, and a large number of individuals may  
constitute a rebellion, and be punished as  
traitors. Some States tried to get out of the  
Union, and we opposed them, because we  
believed it to be wrong; and we have suc-  
ceeded in putting down the rebellion. The  
power of those persons who made the attempt  
to secede has been broken, and the bonds of  
the State governments, and have the power  
to do it. The State institutions are pro-  
tected, laid out on the ground, and they must  
be taken up and absorbed into the progress  
of events; this cannot be done in a moment.  
We are making very rapid progress—so rapid  
I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a  
dream.  
We must not be in too much of a hurry. It  
is better to let them reconstruct themselves  
than to force them to it; for if they go wrong,  
the power is in our hands and we can check them  
at any stage, and not let them go on until  
they should sue for pardon, and to realize the  
unity of the crime they had committed.  
You could not have broached the subject of  
equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago,  
and we must remember that the changes at  
the South have been more rapid, and they  
have been obliged to accept more unpalatable  
truth than the North has. We must give  
them time to digest it, and we cannot expect  
such large affairs will be comprehended and  
digested at once. We must give them time  
to understand their new position.  
I have nothing to say in this matter, and  
have no desire or willingness to take in-  
direct courses to obtain what we want.  
Our Government is a grand and lofty struc-  
ture, in searching for its foundation we find it  
on the broad basis of popular right. The elec-  
tional franchise is not a natural right, but a  
popular right. I am opposed to giving the States  
too much power, and also to a great consoli-  
dation of power in the central Government.  
If I interfered with the vote in the rebel  
States, to dictate that the negro shall vote,  
I might do the same thing for my own purposes  
in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allow-  
ing each State to control the right of voting by  
its own laws, and we have the power to con-  
trol the rebel States if they go wrong. If they  
rebel we have the army, and can control them  
by it, and if necessary by legislation also.  
If the General Government controls the right  
to vote in the States, it may establish such  
rules as will restrict the vote to a small num-  
ber of persons, and thus create a central des-  
potism.  
My position here is different from what it  
would be if I was in Tennessee. There I  
should try to introduce negro suffrage grad-  
ually; first, those who had served in the army;  
those who could read and write, and perhaps  
a property qualification for others, say \$200 or  
\$250.  
It will not do to let the negroes have un-  
iversal suffrage now; it would breed a war of  
races.  
There was a time in the Southern States  
when the slaves of large owners looked down  
upon non-slave owners because they did not  
own slaves; larger the number of slaves their  
masters owned the prouder they were, and  
this has produced hostility between the mass  
of the whites and the negroes. The outrages  
are mostly from non-slaveholding whites  
against the negro, and from the negro upon the  
non-slaveholding whites.  
The negro will with the late master  
whom he does not hate, rather than with the  
non-slaveholding white whom he does hate.  
Universal suffrage would create another war,  
not against us, but a war of races.  
Another thing. This Government is the  
freest and best on earth, and I feel upon it  
destined to last; but to secure this we must  
elevate and purify the ballot. For many  
years conspired at the South that slavery was  
a political weakness; but others said it was  
political strength; they thought we gained  
three-fifths representation by it; I contended  
that we lost two-fifths.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2-11 A. M.  
I have just returned from an interview with  
President Johnson, in which he talked for an  
hour on the process of reconstruction of the rebel  
States. His manner was as cordial, and his  
conversation as free, as I have known him to  
him daily in Nashville.  
His countenance is healthy—even more so  
than when I first met him.  
I remarked that the people of the North  
were anxious that the process of reconstruction  
should be thorough and they wished to  
support him in the arduous work; but their  
ideas were confused by the conflicting reports  
constantly and circulated. He said that the  
position of the democratic party. It is indis-  
tinctly circulated in the democratic clubs,  
that he was going over to them. He laugh-  
ingly replied: "Major, have you not seen  
a man who for many years had differed from  
your views because you were in advance of  
him, claim them as his own when he came up  
to your standpoint?" I replied, "So have I,"  
and went on: "The democratic party finds  
itself in a position untenable, and is coming  
to us. I am glad of it. You and I need no  
preparation for this conversation, we can talk  
freely on this subject, for the thoughts are fa-  
miliar to us; we can be perfectly frank with  
each other." He then commenced saying  
that the States are in the Union, which is  
whole and indivisible.  
Individuals tried to carry them out but did  
not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat  
and be prevented by the bystanders; and you  
cannot say he cut his throat because he tried  
to do it.  
Individuals may commit treason, and be pun-  
ished, and a large number of individuals may  
constitute a rebellion, and be punished as  
traitors. Some States tried to get out of the  
Union, and we opposed them, because we  
believed it to be wrong; and we have suc-  
ceeded in putting down the rebellion. The  
power of those persons who made the attempt  
to secede has been broken, and the bonds of  
the State governments, and have the power  
to do it. The State institutions are pro-  
tected, laid out on the ground, and they must  
be taken up and absorbed into the progress  
of events; this cannot be done in a moment.  
We are making very rapid progress—so rapid  
I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a  
dream.  
We must not be in too much of a hurry. It  
is better to let them reconstruct themselves  
than to force them to it; for if they go wrong,  
the power is in our hands and we can check them  
at any stage, and not let them go on until  
they should sue for pardon, and to realize the  
unity of the crime they had committed.  
You could not have broached the subject of  
equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago,  
and we must remember that the changes at  
the South have been more rapid, and they  
have been obliged to accept more unpalatable  
truth than the North has. We must give  
them time to digest it, and we cannot expect  
such large affairs will be comprehended and  
digested at once. We must give them time  
to understand their new position.  
I have nothing to say in this matter, and  
have no desire or willingness to take in-  
direct courses to obtain what we want.  
Our Government is a grand and lofty struc-  
ture, in searching for its foundation we find it  
on the broad basis of popular right. The elec-  
tional franchise is not a natural right, but a  
popular right. I am opposed to giving the States  
too much power, and also to a great consoli-  
dation of power in the central Government.  
If I interfered with the vote in the rebel  
States, to dictate that the negro shall vote,  
I might do the same thing for my own purposes  
in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allow-  
ing each State to control the right of voting by  
its own laws, and we have the power to con-  
trol the rebel States if they go wrong. If they  
rebel we have the army, and can control them  
by it, and if necessary by legislation also.  
If the General Government controls the right  
to vote in the States, it may establish such  
rules as will restrict the vote to a small num-  
ber of persons, and thus create a central des-  
potism.  
My position here is different from what it  
would be if I was in Tennessee. There I  
should try to introduce negro suffrage grad-  
ually; first, those who had served in the army;  
those who could read and write, and perhaps  
a property qualification for others, say \$200 or  
\$250.  
It will not do to let the negroes have un-  
iversal suffrage now; it would breed a war of  
races.  
There was a time in the Southern States  
when the slaves of large owners looked down  
upon non-slave owners because they did not  
own slaves; larger the number of slaves their  
masters owned the prouder they were, and  
this has produced hostility between the mass  
of the whites and the negroes. The outrages  
are mostly from non-slaveholding whites  
against the negro, and from the negro upon the  
non-slaveholding whites.  
The negro will with the late master  
whom he does not hate, rather than with the  
non-slaveholding white whom he does hate.  
Universal suffrage would create another war,  
not against us, but a war of races.  
Another thing. This Government is the  
freest and best on earth, and I feel upon it  
destined to last; but to secure this we must  
elevate and purify the ballot. For many  
years conspired at the South that slavery was  
a political weakness; but others said it was  
political strength; they thought we gained  
three-fifths representation by it; I contended  
that we lost two-fifths.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2-11 A. M.  
I have just returned from an interview with  
President Johnson, in which he talked for an  
hour on the process of reconstruction of the rebel  
States. His manner was as cordial, and his  
conversation as free, as I have known him to  
him daily in Nashville.  
His countenance is healthy—even more so  
than when I first met him.  
I remarked that the people of the North  
were anxious that the process of reconstruction  
should be thorough and they wished to  
support him in the arduous work; but their  
ideas were confused by the conflicting reports  
constantly and circulated. He said that the  
position of the democratic party. It is indis-  
tinctly circulated in the democratic clubs,  
that he was going over to them. He laugh-  
ingly replied: "Major, have you not seen  
a man who for many years had differed from  
your views because you were in advance of  
him, claim them as his own when he came up  
to your standpoint?" I replied, "So have I,"  
and went on: "The democratic party finds  
itself in a position untenable, and is coming  
to us. I am glad of it. You and I need no  
preparation for this conversation, we can talk  
freely on this subject, for the thoughts are fa-  
miliar to us; we can be perfectly frank with  
each other." He then commenced saying  
that the States are in the Union, which is  
whole and indivisible.  
Individuals tried to carry them out but did  
not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat  
and be prevented by the bystanders; and you  
cannot say he cut his throat because he tried  
to do it.  
Individuals may commit treason, and be pun-  
ished, and a large number of individuals may  
constitute a rebellion, and be punished as  
traitors. Some States tried to get out of the  
Union, and we opposed them, because we  
believed it to be wrong; and we have suc-  
ceeded in putting down the rebellion. The  
power of those persons who made the attempt  
to secede has been broken, and the bonds of  
the State governments, and have the power  
to do it. The State institutions are pro-  
tected, laid out on the ground, and they must  
be taken up and absorbed into the progress  
of events; this cannot be done in a moment.  
We are making very rapid progress—so rapid  
I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a  
dream.  
We must not be in too much of a hurry. It  
is better to let them reconstruct themselves  
than to force them to it; for if they go wrong,  
the power is in our hands and we can check them  
at any stage, and not let them go on until  
they should sue for pardon, and to realize the  
unity of the crime they had committed.  
You could not have broached the subject of  
equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago,  
and we must remember that the changes at  
the South have been more rapid, and they  
have been obliged to accept more unpalatable  
truth than the North has. We must give  
them time to digest it, and we cannot expect  
such large affairs will be comprehended and  
digested at once. We must give them time  
to understand their new position.  
I have nothing to say in this matter, and  
have no desire or willingness to take in-  
direct courses to obtain what we want.  
Our Government is a grand and lofty struc-  
ture, in searching for its foundation we find it  
on the broad basis of popular right. The elec-  
tional franchise is not a natural right, but a  
popular right. I am opposed to giving the States  
too much power, and also to a great consoli-  
dation of power in the central Government.  
If I interfered with the vote in the rebel  
States, to dictate that the negro shall vote,  
I might do the same thing for my own purposes  
in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allow-  
ing each State to control the right of voting by  
its own laws, and we have the power to con-  
trol the rebel States if they go wrong. If they  
rebel we have the army, and can control them  
by it, and if necessary by legislation also.  
If the General Government controls the right  
to vote in the States, it may establish such  
rules as will restrict the vote to a small num-  
ber of persons, and thus create a central des-  
potism.  
My position here is different from what it  
would be if I was in Tennessee. There I  
should try to introduce negro suffrage grad-  
ually; first, those who had served in the army;  
those who could read and write, and perhaps  
a property qualification for others, say \$200 or  
\$250.  
It will not do to let the negroes have un-  
iversal suffrage now; it would breed a war of  
races.  
There was a time in the Southern States  
when the slaves of large owners looked down  
upon non-slave owners because they did not  
own slaves; larger the number of slaves their  
masters owned the prouder they were, and  
this has produced hostility between the mass  
of the whites and the negroes. The outrages  
are mostly from non-slaveholding whites  
against the negro, and from the negro upon the  
non-slaveholding whites.  
The negro will with the late master  
whom he does not hate, rather than with the  
non-slaveholding white whom he does hate.  
Universal suffrage would create another war,  
not against us, but a war of races.  
Another thing. This Government is the  
freest and best on earth, and I feel upon it  
destined to last; but to secure this we must  
elevate and purify the ballot. For many  
years conspired at the South that slavery was  
a political weakness; but others said it was  
political strength; they thought we gained  
three-fifths representation by it; I contended  
that we lost two-fifths.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2-11 A. M.  
I have just returned from an interview with  
President Johnson, in which he talked for an  
hour on the process of reconstruction of the rebel  
States. His manner was as cordial, and his  
conversation as free, as I have known him to  
him daily in Nashville.  
His countenance is healthy—even more so  
than when I first met him.  
I remarked that the people of the North  
were anxious that the process of reconstruction  
should be thorough and they wished to  
support him in the arduous work; but their  
ideas were confused by the conflicting reports  
constantly and circulated. He said that the  
position of the democratic party. It is indis-  
tinctly circulated in the democratic clubs,  
that he was going over to them. He laugh-  
ingly replied: "Major, have you not seen  
a man who for many years had differed from  
your views because you were in advance of  
him, claim them as his own when he came up  
to your standpoint?" I replied, "So have I,"  
and went on: "The democratic party finds  
itself in a position untenable, and is coming  
to us. I am glad of it. You and I need no  
preparation for this conversation, we can talk  
freely on this subject, for the thoughts are fa-  
miliar to us; we can be perfectly frank with  
each other." He then commenced saying  
that the States are in the Union, which is  
whole and indivisible.  
Individuals tried to carry them out but did  
not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat  
and be prevented by the bystanders; and you  
cannot say he cut his throat because he tried  
to do it.  
Individuals may commit treason, and be pun-  
ished, and a large number of individuals may  
constitute a rebellion, and be punished as  
traitors. Some States tried to get out of the  
Union, and we opposed them, because we  
believed it to be wrong; and we have suc-  
ceeded in putting down the rebellion. The  
power of those persons who made the attempt  
to secede has been broken, and the bonds of  
the State governments, and have the power  
to do it. The State institutions are pro-  
tected, laid out on the ground, and they must  
be taken up and absorbed into the progress  
of events; this cannot be done in a moment.  
We are making very rapid progress—so rapid  
I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a  
dream.  
We must not be in too much of a hurry. It  
is better to let them reconstruct themselves  
than to force them to it; for if they go wrong,  
the power is in our hands and we can check them  
at any stage, and not let them go on until  
they should sue for pardon, and to realize the  
unity of the crime they had committed.  
You could not have broached the subject of  
equal suffrage, at the North, seven years ago,  
and we must remember that the changes at  
the South have been more rapid, and they  
have been obliged to accept more unpalatable  
truth than the North has. We must give  
them time to digest it, and we cannot expect  
such large affairs will be comprehended and  
digested at once. We must give them time  
to understand their new position.  
I have nothing to say in this matter, and  
have no desire or willingness to take in-  
direct courses to obtain what we want.  
Our Government is a grand and lofty struc-  
ture, in searching for its foundation we find it  
on the broad basis of popular right. The elec-  
tional franchise is not a natural right, but a  
popular right. I am opposed to giving the States  
too much power, and also to a great consoli-  
dation of power in the central Government.  
If I interfered with the vote in the rebel  
States, to dictate that the negro shall vote,  
I might do the same thing for my own purposes  
in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allow-  
ing each State to control the right of voting by  
its own laws, and we have the power to con-  
trol the rebel States if they go wrong. If they  
rebel we have the army, and can control them  
by it, and if necessary by legislation also.  
If the General Government controls the right  
to vote in the States, it may establish such  
rules as will restrict the vote to a small num-  
ber of persons, and thus create a central des-  
potism.  
My position here is different from what it  
would be if I was in Tennessee. There I  
should try to introduce negro suffrage grad-  
ually; first, those who had served in the army;  
those who could read and write, and perhaps  
a property qualification for others, say \$200 or  
\$250.  
It will not do to let the negroes have un-  
iversal suffrage now; it would breed a war of  
races.  
There was a time in the Southern States  
when the slaves of large owners looked down  
upon non-slave owners because they did not  
own slaves; larger the number of slaves their  
masters owned the prouder they were, and  
this has produced hostility between the mass  
of the whites and the negroes. The outrages  
are mostly from non-slaveholding whites  
against the negro, and from the negro upon the  
non-slaveholding whites.  
The negro will with the late master  
whom he does not hate, rather than with the  
non-slaveholding white whom he does hate.  
Universal suffrage would create another war,  
not against us, but a war of races.  
Another thing. This Government is the  
freest and best on earth, and I feel upon it  
destined to last; but to secure this we must  
elevate and purify the ballot. For many  
years conspired at the South that slavery was  
a political weakness; but others said it was  
political strength; they thought we gained  
three-fifths representation by it; I contended  
that we lost two-fifths.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2-11 A. M.  
I have just returned from an interview with  
President Johnson, in which he talked for an  
hour on the process of reconstruction of the rebel  
States. His manner was as cordial, and his  
conversation as free, as I have known him to  
him daily in Nashville.  
His countenance is healthy—even more so  
than when I first met him.  
I remarked that the people of the North  
were anxious that the process of reconstruction  
should be thorough and they wished to  
support him in the arduous work; but their  
ideas were confused by the conflicting reports  
constantly and circulated. He said that the  
position of the democratic party. It is indis-  
tinctly circulated in the democratic clubs,  
that he was going over to them. He laugh-  
ingly replied: "Major, have you not seen  
a man who for many years had differed from  
your views because you were in advance of  
him, claim them as his own when he came up  
to your standpoint?" I replied, "So have I,"  
and went on: "The democratic party finds  
itself in a position untenable, and is coming  
to us. I am glad of it. You and I need no  
preparation for this conversation, we can talk  
freely on this subject, for the thoughts are fa-  
miliar to us; we can be perfectly frank with  
each other."